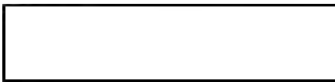


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1 October 1966

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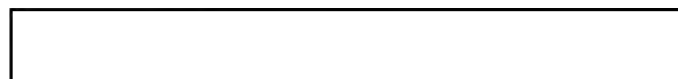
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151



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1 October 1966

CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN

CONTENTS

25X1

[REDACTED]

2. United Nations: South Africa may withdraw if General Assembly votes to take over its South-West African mandate. (Page 3)
3. Congo (Kinshasa): Mobutu presses campaign against internal and external opponents. (Page 4)
4. Panama: Demonstrations likely to accompany opening session of National Assembly. (Page 5)

25X1

5. Notes: [REDACTED] Nigeria; Brazil. (Page 6)

25X1

Next 2 Page(s) In Document Exempt

United Nations: There is a prospect for a head-on collision between the UN and the Republic of South Africa, which may result in South Africa's withdrawal.

Forty-nine Afro-Asian members have tabled a resolution on South-West Africa in the General Assembly. Despite legal and constitutional problems, the resolution will probably win enough support for passage.

It states that the General Assembly has decided to take over the South African mandate and will assume direct responsibility for administration in South-West Africa. A UN administering authority is proposed which would recommend to the next General Assembly a date for the territory's independence. The resolution calls for the Security Council to take steps to enable the administering authority to discharge its functions.

Attempts by the West and more moderate Africans to win support for a milder resolution have so far failed.

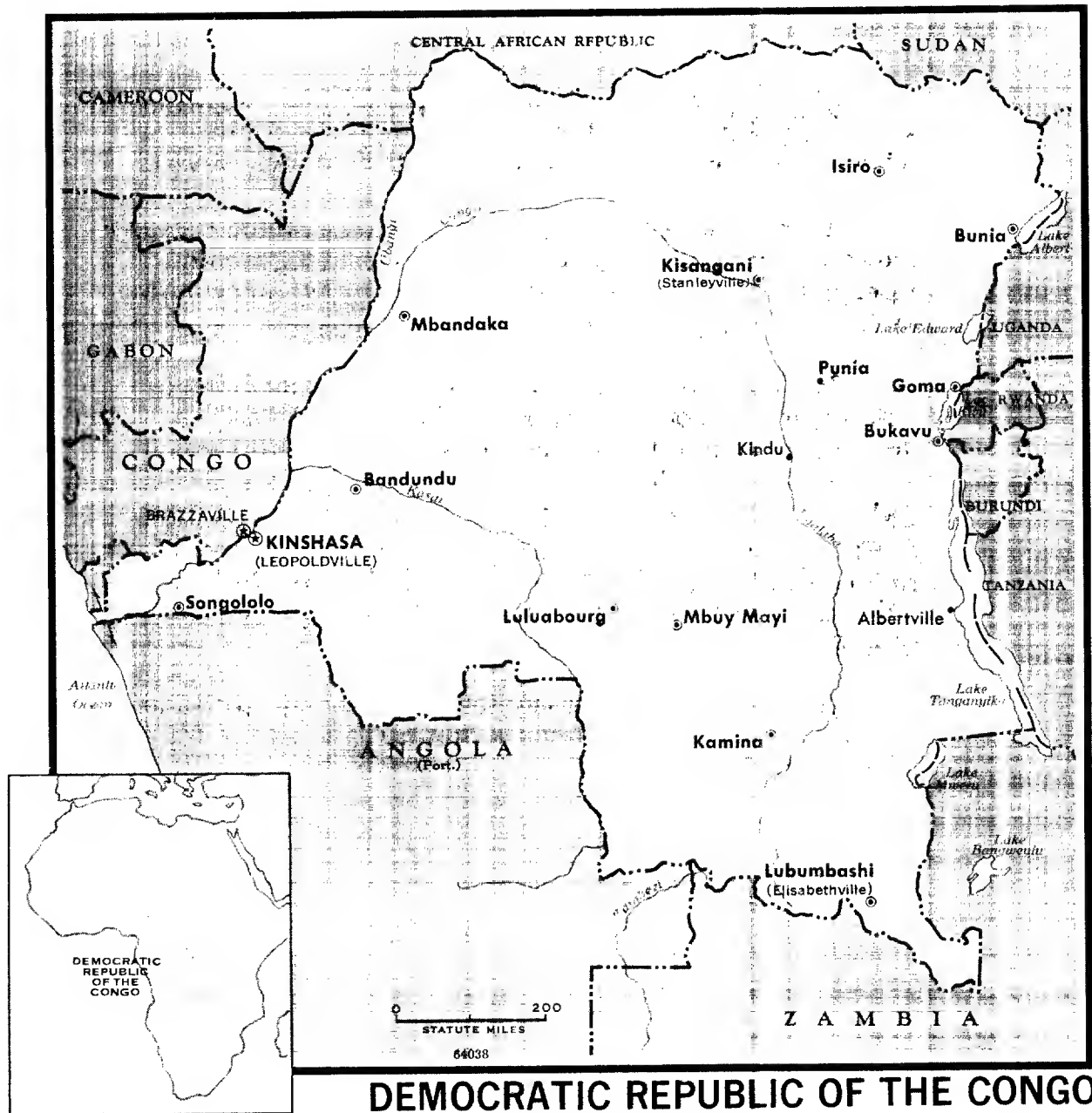
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1 Oct 66

3

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DEMOCRATIC REPUBLIC OF THE CONGO

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1 Oct 66 CENTRAL INTELLIGENCE BULLETIN Map

Congo (Kinshasa): President Mobutu continues to press his campaign against internal opponents and supposed external threats.

As many as 3,000 Katangan mutineers who escaped from Kisangani (Stanleyville) last week-end have been reported in the Punia area. The Katangan commander reportedly wants to negotiate the surrender of his unit and their return home, but Mobutu is demanding that the Katangans surrender unconditionally. Congolese Army units supported by both French-speaking and South African mercenaries are setting up roadblocks and ambushes along possible escape routes.

25X1 The military governor of troubled Sud-Katanga Province, [] is apprehensive about his ability to handle the populace and is cautioning Mobutu not to execute or imprison Governor Munongo, who has been detained in Kinshasa. The US Consul in Lubumbashi (Elisabethville) comments that if Mobutu moves carefully, he may be able to get away with the removal of the governor and other officials.

In New York, Congolese Foreign Minister Bomboko has rounded up African supporters for a UN Security Council resolution condemning Portugal for allegedly allowing pro-Tshombé mercenaries to use Angola as a base for operations. Bomboko appears impervious to suggestions that Kinshasa's evidence is weak and that the resolution invites a strong Portuguese rebuttal and could also produce economic countermeasures.

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1 Oct 66

4

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Panama: Street demonstrations in Panama City are likely to accompany today's opening session of the National Assembly.

Protests are scheduled by students, urban slum dwellers, and the Christian Democratic Youth organization. The inauguration of a new assembly session has traditionally sparked a heavy offensive by administration critics.

The most serious potential threat to the government is posed by opposition leader and ex-President Arnulfo Arias, the only figure in Panama with a mass following. [REDACTED]

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Arias has altered his policy of watchful waiting to one of cautious encouragement of antiregime actions, including those of extremist-led student groups.

This tactic appears designed to erode public support for the Panamanian president rather than to precipitate his immediate downfall. In all probability, Arias does not believe he yet has a clear-cut issue which would ensure popular backing for a full-scale confrontation with the government. He is hoping such an issue will be provided later by dissatisfaction with the canal settlement now being negotiated with the US.

In the basically unstable situation in Panama, violence could break out at any time. The Robles government has consistently been firm in dealing with disorders and the National Guard can be counted on to act quickly if trouble develops in the next few days.

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1 Oct 66

5

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Nigeria: The constitutional conference recessed yesterday for two weeks. Delegates are to return to their regions to discuss the current proposals involving a strong central government and creation of several small states from the present Eastern and Northern regions. Lawlessness and violence continue in the North, however, and could trigger a complete breakdown in the dialogue and end all early chance of agreement.

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Brazil: Congress is to select the next president on Monday in an election in which retired Marshal Arthur da Costa e Silva is unopposed. He will serve a four-year term beginning 15 March 1967. The pro-government party holds a substantial majority in both houses, and even some opposition members may defy their party's policy of abstention and vote for Costa e Silva. Students in Sao Paulo have called for labor support for protest demonstrations on Monday against the "repressive military dictatorship." Similar demonstrations may occur in other cities.

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1 Oct 66

6

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